On account of the failure of our corn crop throughout the greater part of this State, our farmers are shipping out of this State, our farmers are shipping out of this State a very large share of our stock hogs.

Very many farmers feel compelled to send off even Berkshire and other good and costly breeds of hogs, for the price of stock hogs. This year's drain on our stock will be disastrous and costly to the farmers. Next year we shall be compelled to pay back at greatly advanced prices, another stock of hogs to replace those that we are now so inconsiderately sending out of the State. Every effort should may be made to keep our stock hogs at home.

As a means of encouragement to do so, we give the result of a conversation with a large hog feeder in Illinois. He says: "That when wheat is cheap he feeds and fastens hogs on wheat, and fends it profitable, as the following statement will show:

mends it profitable, as the following statement will show:

He took 100 hogs, and put 50 in pens and fed cors, and 50 and fed wheat, with the following result: The 50 with corn made eleven pounds per bushel, the fifty with wheat made seventeen pounds of good solid perk per bushel of wheat.

His method of feeding is to have the wheat ground like meal, then pour enough boiling water over it to saturate it and let it stand 42 hours.

New if pork is worth six cents per pound, a Now, if pork is worth six cents per pound, a farmer can realize \$1.02 per bushel on his wheat. Any wheat damaged by chinch bugs or otherwise can be economized.

Now it seems the utmost folly for the farmer.

Any wheat desinged by chick one so wise can be contomized.

Now it seems the atmost folly for the farmers of this State to send away their stock hogs at two or two and a half cents per pound and deplete the State of that kind of stock, when wheat is being sold in many localities for from 60 to 90 cents per bushel. Let those of our breeders who have stock hogs think about wheat as a substitute for corn. It will require but little wheat to take your brood sows through the season, and no better investment can be made than to keep the remaining brood sows to replenish our stock of hogs next year.—Kansas Farmer.

The Chinch Bug Injuring Cattle. The Chinch Bug Injuring Cattle.

The chinch bug has appeared in a new role.

He is poisoning horses and cattle to an alarming extent, especially the latter. There is scarcely a staik of green or dry cory standing in Illinois at the present time which does not contain more or less of the insects on it, partly secreted between the lower part of the leaf, where it envelops the staik, and also between the inner and outer husks of the ear. In some cases there are a few only, but in some others the stalk and ear, being only, but in some others the stalk and ear, being stripped, are black and foul with them. When horses and cattle are confined principally to green

borses and cattle are confined principally to green corn fodder of this kind, they are exceedingly apt to fall off in flesh, become very costive, and in some cases die outright. The sickness following poisoning by this bug resembles in many respects the first attack of Texas cattle fever. The remedies usually adopted are mild carthartics and a change of green pastures—account and third growth of clover bringing the patient around in the shortest time.

It is pretty evident that the time has come when, if the coming Winter and Spring do not, we must take this insect in hand, or he will become master of the situation. I think the suggestion that the seed of the insect killing plants, like tobacco, sightshade, hendane, stramonium, hemp, etc., should be sown and used to destroy the pest, has never been made in this country. Hemp, an insecticide of great virulence, is one of the easiest plants to manage, the seed germination a certainly as corn, and accommodating itthe post, has never occal memory, the seed germinating as certainly as ceru, and accommodating itself to all soils, though of course a few soils only are capable of producing it for commercial purposes. Another fact in favor of hemp is, that of all common plants, it is one of the richest in nitrogenous matters, crystals of nitrate of potash being almost as readily obtained from the juice of the green stalk as crystals of sugar from the ordinary sugar cans. Hence it would be one of the best green crops to be turned under, after it had stood up like a wall of fire against the devastations of the chinch-bug.—Illinois Correspondence Country Gentleman. lence Country Gentleman. .

Feeding Wheat to Hoge.

When corn was a drug two years ago, western farmers in some sections found it to be the cheapest fuel they could get, and accordingly burnt it. Western farmers are now in the same prediciment with their wheat, only it will not do for fuel.

Wheat is now selling in our market, Hiawatha, at from 55 to 70 cents per bushel, which is below the cost of production. the cost of production.

the cost of production.
Seeing the situation the first of September, with old corn all gone and 30 head of hogs, averaging 150 pounds, worth delivered in Hiawatha 21-2 cents per pound, and 390 bushels of spring wheat worth delivered in Hiawatha 55 cents per pound, and averaging the series per pound. wheat worth derivered in Hawatan 30 cens jet bushel, I resolved to try the experiment of feeding wheat to hogs, and arranged my barrels for scaking wheat, which I scaked nutil by pressure between the thumb and finger it would mash.

I fed the 300 bushels of wheat to the 30 head of

I fed the 300 bashels of wheat to the 30 head of hogs in 70 days, then sold my hogs delivered in Hiawatha, averaging 310 pounds, at 5 cents per pound, or \$15.50 per head. Same hogs worth, September 1st, \$3.75 per head; 10 bashels of wheat worth 55 cents per bushel, \$5,50, add to that \$3.75, worth 55 cents per bushel, \$5,50, add to making \$3.25 the price of the stock and 10 bush-els of wheat; that taken from the \$15,50 leaves a net profit of \$6.25, and that number multiplied by 30, the number of hogs fed, gives a net profit of \$187.50. So I conclude that it does pay to feed cheap wheat to cheap hogs. S. C. AMEND.

Cold Green Houses.

A "Cold Green-house" is one in which little or no fire is kept through the winter. Of course, in a northern climate, it is not expected that plants can be kept growing in such a place, and none but half-hardy or hardy plants are stored in these houses. Perhaps "cold pits" are a more appropriate name for such structures, as they are usually placed mainly undergraund and the roof made of glass. In very cold weather the glass is covered with straw mats, which are the glass is covered with straw mats, when are removed in warm days when the sun shines. In this way, heat sufficient to prevent freezing is precured, but not enough to insure growth. Cold pits are largely employed by our vege-table gardners, in which to keep cabbage, cauli-flower, lettoce, and similar half-hardy plants du-ring the winter. Many kinds of conservatory plants may also be kept in the same manter. Cold graperies are also abundant near all of our large cities. The vines in Winter are laid down and protected with mats of straw or soil, and in Spring taken up and fastened to the rafters or trellises. The parieties of grapes grown in these houses are foreign, requiring a warmer and more even temperature than they would receive in the open air.—Rural New Fooker.

"When the Cows Come Home." Many of our farmers have wasted years of val-

asble time just because they did not teach their cows to come home at night. Any one who has lived or travelled in the country will ramember the familiar "Co-bos Co-bos." of the farmer's son or hired man, as he endeavors to coax the cows from the great pasture. We have had a little experience in these matters, and well remember how many times we have waded through the brush and bogs looking for the cows, and, boy-like, we thought them dreadfully contrary ani-mals; but we have lived long enough to know better, and now think that the biped was the contrary animals of the two. Boys, we more contrary animals of the two. Boys, we will tell you a secret that will save you a great deal of trouble, and it is this: Every time the cows are driven up at night or in the morning give them a good lick of meal or brau, and our word for it the cows will always be on band at milk-ing time. Besides this, they will give more milk, and forget to kick over the milk pail, even if you do whistle a little too loud.

Shall We Feed Wheat ?

Fifty years ago, there lived along the Mohawk river, a class of men who were famous for their fine and valuable horses. Wheat in those days bore but a small price compared with the prices of these times, but so were corn and oats very low; and these men of the Mohawk country were in the habit of feeding wheat when they wished to put their favorite horses into the best possible condition. They formed a correct estimate of its value from actual experience. There is one cantion, perhaps, proper; the wheat should be coarsely ground or soaked for a sufficient time in water, to so asflern the kernals as to bring them in reach of the digestive organs. If something of the kind is not done, it will be found that a considerable portion of the grain will pass through the animal undigested. If the newspapers are true as to the magnitude of this year's wheat crop, economy will require that in many cases it should enter largely into the food of animals in those acctious where the corn crop has been very light.—New Fork Tribane.

WHEAT AS CATTLE FOOD.—A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express writes that he had been feeding wheat to his farm houses for some time, and finds it an excellent grain for feeding working animals. He feeds ninety pounds per week to each animal, seaked forty-eight hours in cold water, and then drained and left damp twenty-forr hours larger, or until it begins to sprout, when it is fed. This quantity (about seven quarts per day) is found sufficient when the horses are plowing daily. As double that quantity of outs are necessary in the same circumstances, wheat is now the chequest horse-feed in the marof eats are necessary in the same circumstances, wheat is now the cheapest home-feed in the mar-

WHEN it comes raine, bad weather, so that

## The fun of the Thing.

THE KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

Tam! Tam! Kalakana the Great Is beening through the Golden Gate; he Polynesian potentate, The King of the Cannibal Islands. Hunki-deri-deedle-dum, Ministers all upon a bum; Honeslaid: How they come, With the King of the Cannibal Islands!

From sugar-coaled Hawaii,
He comes strange countries for to see;
And Frisce greets him: "How are yel"
O, King of the Caumbal Islands!"
Hunki don!

I've come with half my population, To seal us to the Yankee nation; The surely almost annexation, Says the King of the Camibal Islands! Hunki-dori, etc.

I'm here to tell your General Grant, That all this crasy caunibal cant That all this crany casminal caset a rotten as the third-term rant, Bays the King of the Cannibal Islands! Hunki-dori, etc.

You think our ministers and staff Are fed on missionaries—chaff! Or Union Bibles bound in call! Says the King of the Caunibal Islands. Hunki-dori, etc. Ah! what we need, are institutions, Fresh democratic revolutions, Evolved from Tyntall's evolutions, Says the King of the Cannibal Islands! Hunki-dori, etc.

Since Captain Cook our island struck, Our population's run amuck, But ten per cent survives by luck, Says the King of the Caunibal Islands! Hunki-tori, etc.

Of railroad bonds in Minnesota, I've bought of Gould perhaps my quota, Still holding something in Dakota. Says the King of the Caunibal Islands! Hunki-dori, etc.

), tell me! would thusale be slack if railroad bonds, a double track from Hameloin here and back! Says the King of the Cannibal Islands. Hunki-dori, etc. Give us a patent Yankee ring. A feathered Sachem kind of thing. To run sheebangs without a King. Says the King of the Cannibal Isi Hunki-dorl, etc.

"One had a raging tooth, another the colic, the third a cough, the fourth—in short, they all had

"Now, sirrah," bellowed the doctor to the last "Alas! all the excuses were exhausted, when the interrogated nrchin, putting down his pipe after a farewell whiff, and looking gravely in the dominie's face, said, in a whining, hypocritical tone, "Sir, I smoke for corus."

Preferring to go to Hell.

An English teacher evicining upon the mem-bers of a training class their duty of giving to children bright and happy thoughts of relig-ion, used this illustration of the danger of the ppposite course: He said a little girl was once asking her elder

sister about heaven.
"Do they blay in Heaven!" she inquired.
"No: they do not play there."
"What do they do!"
"They sing and are good."

"Are there no toys there!"

"No, not any."
"No dolls, nor balls, nor Noah's arks!"

"No dolls, nor bans, nor "I shall take my "Oh, no!"
"Then," said the little one, "I shall take my dolly and go to hell."

The speaker said he rather liked Luther's idea of Heaven, and referred to his letter to his sou, in which he told of the boys and girls who play about the golden streets, and have ponies and horses to ride upon.

A COLORED girl was confronted by a lady of this city recently, from whom she had stolen some articles of clothing. "What in the world did you want with those white dresses!" she asked. "I wanted 'em," was the reply. "Oh, yes, of course, but why did you want them; come, tell me, now!" "Well, young missus, I'll tell you; I'se got "ligion lately, an I's gwine ter be baptized, an' I did want a white dress ter be baptized, in."—Nashcille Union.

OLD Dr. Bancroft, of Worcester, the father of the OLD Dr. Bancroft, of Worcester, the father of the historian, and pastor of the first parish, was annoyed by the importunity of a man whose character was not superior to that of St. Paul, and who wanted to join the Doctor's Church. The doctor put him off on one pretext and another, till all were exhausted. At last he said, "My friend, the fact is, my Church is full." "Well," said the rejected applicant, "then I will go and join an engine company."

Among the dozen women who crowded into Among the dozen women who crowded into the office of the Detroit Director of the Poor, lately, was a little female with sal eyes and anx-ious look. "Well, what do you want?" asked the Director as he came to her case. "I'd like some money," she whispered. "How much?" "Well, I can't say exactly," she replied; "how much do you generally give out to them when they want to buy a bead belt?" She didn't get any relief.

Big FERT.—A Missippi boatman with immense feet, stopping at a public house on the levee, asked the porter for a bootjack to pull off his boots. The colored gentleman, after examining the stranger's feet, broke out as follows: "No jack here big nuff for dem feets. Jackass couldn't

In an agricultural paper we notice an article headed "Taint in Butter." We would be happy to believe that 'taint' but when we find one about two feet long, and just the shade of our butter woman's chigmon, we cannot discredit the evidence of our most acute sense.—Branswicker.

"Now then," said a physician, cheerily, to a patient, "you have got along far enough to indulge in a little animal food, and—" "No, you don't' doctor," interrupted the patient; "I've suffered enough on your grael and slops, and I'd starve sooner than begin on hay and oats."

It is bard to convince a Harvard student, just as he fits out with his Sophomore beaver and cane for a Sunday decoration, and has a lively buil appear on his nose, that there is a wise and overruling Providence, or "divinity that shapes our ends." He can't see it.—After Dinner.

A TEACHER, questioning little boys about the graduation in the scale of being, asked: "What comes next to man?" Wherenpou a little shaver, who was evidently smarting under a previous defeat, immediately distanced all competitors by promptly shouting, "His shirt, ma'am?"

It now turns out that out meal doesn't make brain after all, and the Philadelphia editors who laid in a dozen barrels apiece for winter use will be almost mad snough to give it to the poor.—

Detroit Face Press. Detroit Free Press.

A GROCER asked an artist, "Is scalpture diffi-cult?" The artist replied, "Why, bless you, no, You have only to take a block of marble, a mal-let and a chisel, and knock off all the marble you

THERE is a Connecticut widower who declares that nothing reminds him of his poor, dear wife so much as to live within earshot of a saw-mill,

Four toddies down a man's throat, these cold days, won't warm him up half so much as a sin-gle hot punch in the nose. - Terre Haute Gazette A cow died in Springfield, Ohio, from eating too many apples, which gave rise to some trouble in eider. Aseful and Curious.

DIPRIMERIA.

How to Prevent it, Regulate it and Treat it.

Bow to Prevent it, Begalate it and Treat it.

Dr. Stephen Smith, in a report to the Chicago loand of health, on Friday last, submitted the following rules for the prevention and extirpation of diphtheria, which we think contain some good suggestions, which every parent and those having charge of sick children, as well as adults, will do well to observe:

Precautions—The Dwelling or Apartment—Cleauliness in and around the dwelling, and pure air in living and sleeping rooms, are of the atmost importance wherever any contagious discase is prevailing, as cleanliness tends both to prevent and mitigate it. Every kind and source of fifth around the house should be thoroughly removed; cellars and foul areas should be cleaned and disinfected; drains should be put in perfect repair; dirty walls and ceilings should be thoroughly ventilated. Apartments which have been occupied by persons sick with diphtheria should be cleaned with disinfected, the carpets, bed-clothes, uphobstered furniture, &c., exposed many days to fresh air, and the sun light, (all articles which may be holled or subjected to high degrees of heat should be thus disinfected). Such rooms should be exposed to currents of fresh air far at least one week before re-occupied.

Well children—When diphtheria is prevailing, no child should be allewed to kiss strange children nor those suffering from sore throat, (the diagusting system of compelling children to kiss every visitor is a well-contrived method of prepagating other grave diseases than diphtheria), nor should it sleep with or be confined to rooms occupied by, or use articles, as toys taken in the mouth, handkerchiefs, &c., belonging to children having sore throat, cronp or catarth. If the weather is cold, the child should be warmly clad with flanuel.

When diphtheria is in the house or in the fawiling the call which we have being the call which the standard the sun lighters.

ith flanuel. When diphtheria is in the house or in the fam When diphtheria is in the house or in the rau-ily—the well children should be scrupulously kept apart from the sick, in dry, well aired rooms, and every possible source of infection through the air, by personal contact with the sick and by articles used by them or in their rooms, should be rigidly guarded. Every attack of sore throat, croup and catarrh, should be at once attended to. The feeble should have invigorating food and treatment.

George Colman, in his Random Record, tells a comical story of a parcel of school boys, in the time of James L, of England, who smoked to excess:

"This, of course, was concealed, as much as one can conceal a smell, from the dominate; till one luckless evening, when the imps were all huddled together round the fire of their dormitor, involving each other in vapors of their own which are immediately burned, or if not burned. huddled together round the fire of their dormitory, involving each other in vapors of their own creation, lo! in burst the master, and stood in awful dignity before them.

"How, now!" quoth the dominic to the first lad, "how dare you be smokin" tobacco!"

"Sir," said the boy, "I'm subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you!—and you!—and you!—inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn.

"It before day, I awoke with a pain in the thumb of my right hand. I first thought it the effect of a slight skin wound, caused by husking corn. But when

One Friday morning, a little before day, I awoke with a pain in the thumb of my right hand. I first thought it the effect of a slight skin wound, caused by husking corn. But when I dressed for breakfast, I found to my great a arm, skin wound, caused by husking corn. But when I dressed for breakfast, I found to my great a arm, that I had severe attack of a felon, as the pain was constantly increasing. I never had one before. But having seen many many people that have had them, and many fingers and thumbs crippled, and having a very vivid idea of the dreadful pain which they caused, I concluded at once to try the most thorough remedies, to drive it back. Soon after breakfast I took ashes from the stove and poured cold water over them, stirring them thoroughly. Then I placed these wet ashes in a vessel on the hot stove and put my thumb in them, moving it around among the ashes. I kept it there till the ashes became unendurably hot. Then I took the vessel off the stove and replaced my thumb in the mixture, and kept it there until it was nearly cold again. About the middle of the forenoon I repeated the same operation. Then all the afternoon I kept my thumb thoroughly bathed with a mixture of spirits of camphor and turpentine in equal proportions, with the addition of a little landanum. spirits of campnor and turpentine in equal proportions, with the addition of a little landanum. Still the pain and swelling increased. About 8 o'clock in the evening I applied fresh lime wet with water, to the consistency of a poultice. This application I kept up all night, keeping it wet, and occasionally using a fresh poultice. The pain was so severe I could not sleep. During the night, however, I had my thumb tightly wrapped with a string, commencing at the end and wrapping back, which was a very simple operation. Saturday morning I made a poultice of light bread, wet up with the steepings of the stems and leaves of lobelia, with a good coating of lobelia seed apread on the face of the poultice. This application I continued, keeping the positice moist and fresh. In the afternoon of Saturday the pain began to abate a little, but the aveiling increased. By night it was so much better that I got a tolerably good night's rest. Still ter that I got a tolerably good night's rest. Still continuing the same kind of poultice, by Sunday night, or early Monday morning, the pain was entirely gone, and has never returned. On Mon-day evening I wrote a long letter without pain my thumb only feeling a little sore and stiff; and day ever by Wednesday I made a full hand husking corn again. The attack was so severe, and the cure so complete in so short a time, that I feel as though I had fought a desperate battle and won a great victory.

REMARKS.-Now, if H. L. had made a large learner thimble, filling it with a mixture of fresh-ly-slacked lime and soft soap, and thrust his thumb therein, and theu followed this severe and painful remedy by binding upon the thumb a poultice made of the glutinous substance taken from a baked or roasted poke root, we think the cure would have been far most simple. The poke root, though very poisonous, affords a salve of wonderful healing properties.

Best Colors of Walls for Pictures.

The question as to the best color for a wall, one of whose objects it is to show off framed pictures, is a vexed one. Messrs, Christie & Co., the famous art auctioneers, have their rooms hung with dark green baize from floor to sky light, and certainly the result justifies their experience; but I think any one who enters the hall of Mr. F. Leighton, R. A., will see that there may be a more effective wall color to show pichall of Mr. F. Leighton, R. A., will see that there hoots. The colored gentleman, after examining the stranger's feet, broke out as follows: "No jack here big nuff for dem feets. Jackass couldn't pull 'em off, massa, widout fractring de leg. Ynse better go back about tree miles to de forks in de road an' pull 'em off dar."

An aged backwoodsman was reproved by a clergy man for allowing his sous to go hunting on the Sabbath: "You ought to bring up your children in the fear of the Lord!" said the minister. "Fear of the Lord!" said the minister. "Fear of the Lord!" said the bid man. "S jiss what I've done. D ou't one o' them boys dare g'wout doors Sanday 'thout a double-barrel gun."

"How much is your stick caudy!" inquired a boy of a caudy dealer, on Tueskay. "Six sticks for five cents, "Six sticks for five cents, three fer two cents, two fer one cent, one fer nothin'. I'll take one." And he walked out, leaving the candy man in a state of bewilderment.

In an agricultural paper we notice an article headed "Taint in Batter." We would be happy to believe that 'tainte but when we find our about two feet long, and just the shade of our show pictures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other tures than green, not to speak of certain other cellor in Mr. Leighton, R. A., will see that there may be a more effects of the latter which really out to feet of the latter which at our montent seems to be toned in the direction of marcon, and at another in the direction of marcon, and at another in the direction of mracon, and at another in the direction of

A London paper says: It cannot be too generally known that many vessels which are sold as being tinued are really coated with a mixture of tin and lead. M. Fordos has addressed a paper to the Acadamie des Sciences, in which he states that water, acidulated with only one per cent. of acetic acid, being allowed to stand in such vessels, dissolves out some of the lead. Therefore such vessels are likely to prove injurious, and should be gnarded against.

To Bake Rice.—Take one-half gallon new milk, and two-thirds of a cap of Carolina rice; sweeten to suit the taste. Place in a hot oven, and bake notil the crust which forms on top be-comes thick. Then remove this crust with a spoot, and let the baking rice continue in the oven until another crust forms and becomes brown. Now let it get cool, and it will be found almost equal to ice cream.

A RECENT patent for a map consists in having those portions intended to represent the river, lakes, and occans fill d with actual water. This is done by attaching the map to a back of wood of sufficient thickness. The rivers, etc., are dug out, filled with water and glazed. Such maps may be hung upon the wall in the usual manner.

DIPSTREEMA has been very prevalent in Australia, and one of the most successful remedies is said to have been a few drops of sulphuric seid in a tumblerful of water. The result of this mixture is said to be a coagulation of the diphtheritic membrane and its ready removal by coughing.

POTATO PUFF.—Two cups cold mashed pota-toes; stir in two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, besting to a cream; add two well beaten eggs, one cup of cream or milk; pour into a deep dish; bake in a quick oven. GRAHAM MUFFINS.—One egg. a little sngar, one pint sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to thicken; bake in a quick oven. Two or three spoonfuls of sour cream with the milk improves them.

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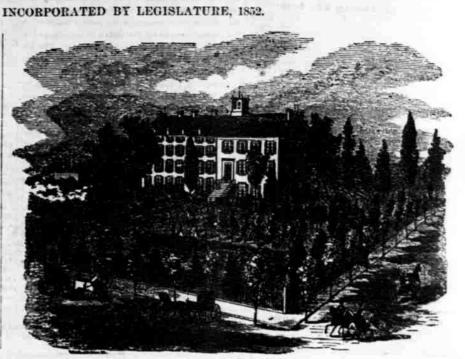
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